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The Daily Commercial

GEN. THOMAS has recognized, as regular and important to the public peace, Brownlow's Tennessee State Militia. The Conservatives, who made such an outcery against the Militia, are not pleased at this.

It is alleged that General Butler, whose intense hatred of General Grant is well known, has set a detective to watch all his movements, in order to spy out something that may be used to the General's prejudice in Congress. Such is the substance of a New York dispatch. But, although General Butler's enmity to General Grant is well known, the public will be disposed to question the truth of this report.

Indian Fight.

The Montana *Herald* of the 10th is informed by Captain Hughes, commanding the battalion of Montana volunteers, that one hundred and fifty Crow Indians made a sally into the settlements of Goliatin Valley, driving off stock. The citizens pursued the Indians, who, ignorant of the location of the troops, ran into the military lines, were surrounded, the stock recaptured and two Indians shot. One soldier wounded by the Indians, himself wounded an Indian who soon was riddled with bullets. Upon examination of the body a scalp of a white woman was found plaited into his own.

The Crops in the State.

The Tidioute, Warren county, *Journal* says: The farmers are now harvesting. The grain never looked better, and with favorable weather an immense crop of wheat and rye will be gathered.

The Berks county *Journal* says: The grain has been cut and gathered in every section of the county. Reports from all quarters agree as to the almost unprecedented yield and the excellent quality of the wheat harvested this year. Sure, the people of this country ought to be very grateful for this the last quota of Nature's bounty.

Consumption of Smoke.

A simple and effective mode of obviating the smoke nuisance where bituminous coal is used is said to have been hit upon by an English engineer,—which is nothing more than the closing of the mouths of the chimneys and, by means of iron pipes, bringing the smoke and gas, which otherwise would escape, around to the fire of the engine working the blast, or, in case of a locomotive, to the furnace fire itself, where it immediately enters again into a state of combustion and is consumed. If this explains the whole of it, we must for the present be permitted to doubt. But the Pall Mall *Gazette* makes mention of the plan successfully adopted at Lord Granville's works, near Hanley, in "the black country," very similar to the above,—possibly it may be the same. The mouths of the short chimneys or cupolas of the blast furnaces are closed, and the smoke and gas are carried down and brought round by means of iron pipes to the fireplace of the engine which keeps up the blast. At present the whole charge is in front of a small, bright coke fire, in passing over which their contents get kindled, and so feed the engine. Thus the saving in fuel is immense, the fire in the smelting furnaces being made to do almost double duty, and the consumption of smoke is a gain to all concerned. Probably the plan admits of extension, so that by and by acts for forcing manufacturers to consume their own smoke may not be quite such a dead letter as they have hitherto been.

Suffrage in New York.

The Convention of New York has agreed upon the section to be inserted in the Constitution defining who shall be voters. It provides that every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, who shall have been a resident of the State one year and a citizen thirty days, and a resident of the county where he offers his vote four months, shall be entitled to a vote. No person in the military service in time of war shall lose his vote by reason of his absence, and the Legislature is authorized to provide the means for securing the votes of absent citizens. The second section provides the means for preventing persons who have bought votes from voting, and stipulates that laws shall be passed to secure the punishment of such persons. The third section provides that, for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylums at the public expense; nor while confined in any public prison. The fourth section provides for registration. The remaining sections set forth the manner of polling elections and the oaths to be administered to officers of elections. Mr. Murphy moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "white male citizens," which was decided and lost—yeas 48, nays 94. The term of residence for foreigners was reduced from thirty to ten days. The provisions to the first section were, on motion, stricken out, an amendment was adopted making the resident a voter for thirty days of the town or ward, and ten days of the election district. An amendment proposing to extend suffrage to woman was lost—yeas 19, nays 125.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A curious story is current that Gen. Grant recently discovered that his movements were watched by a detective who had been persistently following him, and who, it is furthermore reported, is employed by a Massachusetts politician in Washington. The detective, on being questioned by the General, said he was hunting up testimony for a Congressional Committee.

Nathaniel Morgan, late commander in the navy, was arrested in Washington, Saturday, and held to bail on the charge of bigamy.

A project is on foot for the establishment of an Ocean Steamship Line between Washington and Antwerp, with a depot for the reception of German emigrants in Washington, from which they will be distributed through the different Southern States.

The internal revenue receipts of the week were $4,678,563.

The *Herald's* Canada correspondence says: Certain parties in Canada, who are supposed to be posted, say that a scheme for the abduction of President Lincoln was started in the South as early as 1863, and that Colonel Percy Windham, who commanded a regiment in and about Washington, had at one time regretted to deliver up the President and his Cabinet at Richmond, and would probably have done so if he had not been suddenly removed.

The New York *Express* says: At a meeting of the representatives of trunk lines of railways, held on Friday evening, there was some disagreement, and the Erie road withdrew from the compact, and will now act independently. The Baltimore and Ohio having withdrawn some time ago, the only parties now in the compact remaining are the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central, and it is therefore considered virtually at an end.

George W. Chandler *alias* Garrison, an actor of some repute, has been arrested for alleged bigamy. He pleads an Indiana divorce in one case.

A fatal case of cholera has occurred in the township of Newton, Queens county, New York, and it is reported several other persons have been attacked in the same house.

Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio, sailed by the City of Antwerp, for England, Saturday, to attend the Grand Council of the Episcopal Church, in September.

The deaths in New York for the week were 578—an increase of 97 over last week. The mortality was mostly among children.

At the base-ball match, Saturday, between the Nationals, of Washington, and the Excelsiors, of Chicago, played at Chicago, the former won. The score stood 49 to 4. The Excelsiors were whitewashed six times.

The number of emigrants landed in New York last week was 5,956; making the number since January 1, 144,336, against 143,880 to the corresponding date of 1866.

General Thomas has sent orders to General Duncan, who commands at Nashville, in regard to the disposition of troops on the approaching election day, directing that, except in extreme cases, no troops shall approach the polls.

The entire crew of the Japan, late Stonewall, having been shipped, she likely will leave for Japan about Thursday or Friday, stopping at Norfolk, where she goes into the dry dock for an examination of her hull.

The War Department has issued an order appointing the cadets recently graduated at West Point, to second lieutenancies, and specifying the regiments to which they are gazetted.

Since the published announcement of the intention of the Treasury Department to issue a fractional currency note of the denomination of fifteen cents, a large number of letters have been received requesting samples, and further information in regard to the proposed new issue. Some parties have inclosed amounts of money with their letter for sample notes; but these will not be ready for some weeks, as the water-mark for the paper is not completed.

An order has just been issued from the War Department providing that at every military post supplied with the proper ordnance and ammunition a morning and evening gun will, in time of peace, be fired daily at reveille and retreat. It is stipulated that for arch purposes six-pounder guns and inferior blank cartridges or other powder on hand will be used for the purpose.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1867. NO. 275.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Removal of District Commanders.

Summing Up in the Surratt Case.

Bearer of Dispatches to Mexico at His Destination.

Probable Removal of Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas by Gen. Sheridan.

Army Officers Under Arrest for Interfering in Politics.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1867.

Power to Make Removals.

It appears that the official copy of the supplemental Reconstruction act was issued a few days since from the State Department so full of errors that it has been found necessary to issue a new copy, which has been carefully compared with the enrolled bill. The erroneous copy has led to the impression in some quarters that the supplemental act deprives the President of all power of removal of District commanders, and places it in the hands of Gen. Grant. The correct copy shows that this is not true. The President retains that power, and the rumor is still reiterated that he will apply it to General Sheridan, and supersede that officer by appointing either Gen. Thomas or Gen. Hancock. The matter, however, was not mentioned at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and the rumor still seems to find but little credence in official circles.

The Surratt Trial.

The summing up of the counsel in the Surratt trail commenced to-day on behalf of the prosecution. The court room was crowded to suffocation and the interest in the trial is intensified as it draws so near its end. Surratt winced a good deal, when the District Attorney was denouncing him as a spy, blockade runner, murderer and assassin, and seemed visibly affected when the counsel charged that he deserted his mother at the seafold.

Mexico.

The Government has advices that its special bearer of dispatches has at last reached the City of Mexico, and delivered to Mr. Ottenbourg notice of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, a commission for which, however, has never been issued, together with the dispatches of the State Department. Some of these dispatches related to steps to prevent the execution of Maximilian.

Governor of Texas.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that Gen. Sheridan will probably appoint Judge Paschal Governor of Texas in place of Gov. Throckmorton.

Assistant Secretary Chandler

Writes that he is *en route* for Denver, Colorado, and that he will return to Washington by the middle of September, when Secretary McCulloch will insist on his resuming his position in the Treasury Department.

Army Officers Under Arrest.

It is rumored that Gen. Sickles has placed under arrest several military officers, on duty in North Carolina, for interfering with political matters in that State.

Pleasure Excursion.

The United States gunboat Ascutney left to-day for Boston, having on board the ladies of the White House, and the families of Secretary Welles and Assistant Secretary Faxon.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Forty-First Day's Proceedings.

Trial Drawing to a Close.

Case to be Given to the Jury this Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1867.

The Surratt trial is drawing to a close. The case will be given to the jury the latter part of next week, and if the lawyers do not take up too much time in summing up, the trial may be over by the 10th of August.

To-day, the case was considered closed so far as evidence is concerned. Judge Fisher ruled in certain points of the evidence, and he struck out the evidence about Jacob Thompson; also the evidence relative to telegraphic communication between Washington and New York; also the Dutch Bill; also the admitted letters relative to the attack upon the Vice President and Secretary Seward, and that as to the shooting of Union prisoners escaping from rebel prisons. The defense noted an exception to the admission of this testimony.

After some debate as to the course of procedure with the arguments, the Judge ordered counsel to proceed. District Attorney Carrington commenced the balance of the day for the prosecution on questions of law, and will take up all Monday on questions of fact. The counsel for defense will follow, and Judge Pierrepont will close the arguments, which are expected to last all of next week.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sale of Biedemen Estate---Important Decision---County Officer Killed --Water from the Mountains, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Biedemen estate was sold yesterday for five hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The suit of Mortimer Phelps against the Union Copper Mining Company was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding one-thirteenth of the mine and three hundred and seventy thousand dollars damages, the value of ores heretofore extracted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—B. H. Farquhar, County Clerk of Nevada county, Union candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was killed to-day by an explosion of gas in the court house at Nevada.

J. G. McCallum declines the nomination for Secretary of State on the National Republican ticket.

The schooner Fannie Hare, thirty-eight days from Hong Kong, has arrived. The brig Jennie, hence, has not arrived at Hong Kong, and fears are entertained for her safety. The British ship Day Dawn, and Dutch bark Japarra sailed for San Francisco. The steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan, arrived last night.

The contract for constructing the first two sections of the sea wall was awarded to A. H. Houston, for two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and at the end of four months seventy thousand dollars to be added. The work will be commenced in two weeks at the foot of Vallejo street. Houston gave bonds in one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the proper completion of the work.

A. Merrall, defaulting Treasurer of Santa Clara county, was sentenced to two years in the State prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The British ship Burlington, recently from Sydney, has been libelled by several passengers for breach of the passenger contract. They claim $25,000 damages. The schooner Imogene sailed several days ago. The schooner and two of the crew were drowned.

The San Francisco Water Company has refiled articles of incorporation. Capital $6,000,000. They propose to supply the city with water from the Sierra Nevada mountains, and commence operations immediately.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1867.

FAILURE OF UNADILLO NATIONAL BANK.

The liabilities of the suspended Unadillo Bank are estimated at $300,000. It was chartered about twelve years ago under the old safety fund law of the State, and some years ago took its National charter with a capital of $150,000, and power to increase to $250,000. Its officers were Arnold B. Watson, President; Clark J. Hayes, Cashier. The President, it is said, owned $100,000 of the capital, and the balance was in the hands of the Cashier, and some relatives of the family. It is reported the assets of the bank will not pay more than one-third of its liabilities. The Redemption agency is said to be the house of Watson & Co., Leather dealers, Albany. The *Herald* says, fast living on the part of some body connected with the bank, together with wild and unprofitable speculations in produce and mining stocks, contributed to its downfall.

THE NEWTON NATIONAL BANK.

A Boston dispatch says the Receiver to the Newton National Bank has collected its liabilities and forwarded the amount to Washington. The discount notes amounted to about $110,000, of which nearly $90,000 has been collected; of the balance $10,000 is considered good and the rest doubtful or bad, including $2,500 forged paper of Wm. H. Lane. The authorities having charge of the bank propose, in case it is wound up, to resist the payment of checks obtained through the Cashier, Mr. Dyer.

A NEW GOVERNOR FOR TEXAS.

A New Orleans dispatch says Gen. Sheridan will probably appoint Judge Paschal Governor of Texas in place of Throckmorton.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of Ex-King of Greece.

Violation of Treaty with China.

Arrival of the Sultan at Vienna.

Empress Eugenie Visits the Colorado.

Napoleon Gives a State Dinner to Admiral Farragut.

Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, July 27.—The names of the prisoners recently arrested at Cork, on suspicion of being Fenians, are Callaghan, Griffin and Gould. Reilly, who has been on trial for some time, charged with complicity in the recent outbreak at Kerry, has been found guilty of high treason.

Death of an Ex-King.

A dispatch from Munich announces the death of ex-King Otho, of Greece, of the measles.

Violation of Treaty.

Late Japanese advices received via Hong Kong, report that the American ship Anna Kimball, Capt. Williams, had arrived at Nagasaka, Japan, with a cargo of rice, which it was alleged she had taken from a port of China which had not opened to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations. The facts having been reported to the commander of the United States squadron, she was by his order seized and heavily libelled for infraction of the treaty made between the Chinese government and the United States.

The Sultan in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 27.—The Sultan arrived here from England to-day, and is the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Treaty of Prague.

The official journal says it is the right and interest of the Emperor Napoleon to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper says the Czar has sent to King William of Prussia a dispatch to the same effect.

Eugenie Visits the Colorado.

CHERBOURG, July 28.—Empress Eugenie yesterday visited the United States steamer Colorado, now lying in this harbor, and was received with all the honors befitting her exalted rank. An her approach she was fired and the yards manned. The vessel was gaily decked with colors. The other vessels of the American squadron and all the French men-of-war, all the shipping in the harbor were profusely decorated with bunting. The Empress was received by the Captain of the Colorado and his officers, and was conducted through the various parts of the ship. At the conclusion of the inspection Her Imperial Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with the appearance of the ship, and gratified with the warmth of her reception. She departed amid the enthusiastic cheers of the sailors, who manned the yards, and a parting salute from the great guns of the Colorado.

Dinner to Admiral Farragut.

PARIS, July 28.—On Saturday evening Admiral Farragut was received at a state dinner by Emperor Napoleon. The dinner was especially given by the Emperor in honor of the American Admiral. The French Minister of Marine and other members of the Imperial Cabinet, and the Embassador of the United States, Gen. Dix, were among the invited guests.

A Denial.

The *Moniteur* positively denies the truth of the tastement that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish districts of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

Intrusion of Napoleon in German Politics.

BERLIN, July 28.—Notwithstanding the official denial of the *Moniteur* of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia, in regard to Schleswig, the semi-official journals of Berlin continue to urge King William to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the political affairs of Germany.

Decree from the King of Prussia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Emperor has issued a decree by which the whole territory lately conquered by the Russian forces in Central Africa, is constituted one government under command of Gen. Kauffmann.

No Rain in England.

LONDON, evening, July 28.—There has been but little rain in England within the last week. Weather dry.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 27.—Consols closed at 93¾@94 for money and account. United States five-twenties, 1862, 79¾; Atlantic and Great Western 32.

LONDON, July 27—P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾@94 for money and account. United States five-twenties, 1862, 79¾; Atlantic and Great Western 32; Illinois Central 76¾; Erie 42¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—United States bonds closed at 76¾.

LONDON, evening, July 28.—United States bonds stronger to-day, and quoted at 77¾ for 1862.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, P. M.—Cotton firm and closing with a decidedly upward tendency; sales unofficially reported at 10,000; Orleans 10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 28s. 6d. for white California; oats 2s; barley 3s.

PROVISIONS.—Lard advanced 2s. 6d. Cheese 58s. Pork 78s. Bacon advanced to 42s. 3d.

PRODUCE.—Rosin, fine, has advanced to 15s. Petroleum spirits, 8d. refined, 1s. 7½d. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

THE TURF.

Opening of Schenectady Driving Park.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 27.—Schenectady Driving Park was formally opened for races today. The match of ten miles trot, for $500, between Nellie Gray and Carrie Sharp, this afternoon, was won by Nellie Gray, time 30-32.

Louisiana Levee Commissioners.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—An order was issued from Headquarters to-day, renewing the functions of the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by Gen. Sheridan, and ordering them to commence operations immediately.

Juarez Defended.

Mr. Edward E. Dunton appears in the New York *Times* in defense of President Juarez, with whom for ten years he has been on terms of personal intimacy, during which period he has rendered the successful chieftain all the assistance in his power. The defense is hearty and will be read with interest, even if it does not effect the purpose for which it was written. The main portions are as follows:

It is true that Juarez is a pure Indian of the Toltec race—a people that were in possession of Mexico when the Aztecs arrived there. Taking the few remaining Toltecs as one family, Juarez can trace a pure lineage, and a distinct, a great way further back than the Hapsburg family. He comes from the mysterious regions of Mitla in Oajaca, where the winds sweep mournfully through the stately groves of cypress that shade the graves of the kings of his ancient people—graves whose dates are lost in the unknown past.

Juarez was born in 1806. He is short of stature, thick set, has an intellectual head, something, perhaps, of the gnarly in its configuration, and though his face is not handsome, a good and pleasing expression frequently breaks through the grave portrait of his features. He has the Spanish polish, dignity and stately suavity of manner in the highest degree; he is thoroughly educated in the profession of law, and his addresses in Washington, and his attempts to speak English, though he has a good understanding of the language, and his reading of it is extensive. Juarez is probably the best read and most solidly equipped man in all Mexico. He has a large and exceedingly well balanced intellect, of the high Websterian order of astuteness, and though it moves a little slow, it moves sure. That he possesses extraordinary decision of character and a tenacity of purpose that will yield only with death, the enemies of the Republic of Mexico have no doubt ascertained to their full satisfaction.

In all that constitutes what is termed the gentleman, the Indian citizen Juarez was the equal of the deceased Prince Maximilian, while in scope of intellect, solid acquirements and all those qualifications that constitute the wise statesman and ruler, the Indian President of the Republic of Mexico, proclaimed an outlaw with a price set upon his head, was far above the so-called Emperor, the scion of the royal house of Hapsburg. A more kind-hearted and pure man, a more determined, courageous and exalted patriot than Benito Juarez never lived. The more I study his history the more certain I feel that he will rank with posterity as one of the greatest men and finest characters of the age, and that his career will be considered the most extraordinary of modern times.

Now that Juarez has saved his country and retired from the cares of State, I hope he may be induced to visit the United States. I shall be most happy in the honor of having him as my guest, though he is a full-blooded Indian and has a red skin.

In this connection I will state that I find it impossible to account for the fact that many newspapers and individuals in this country, originally prominent as abolitionists, staunch supporters of the war to liberate the blacks, and who now vigorously advocate their social and political equality, are the chief mourners for Maximilian and his fallen Empire, and the most bitter in their denunciation of Juarez and the Mexican Republicans, because they are pure Indians, or of mixed blood and have a dark skin!

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

All the powers of our Governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power; and our constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government; and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people; and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And even after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional power of Congress and of our State Legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest. True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertions of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to the sacrifices of life and treasure. Better it is, "That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation."

Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care.

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we have already given a very extended biography. He is a high-toned Christian gentleman, about forty-six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years' judicial experience on the bench of the District and Supreme Courts. He was first elected Judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861, by the unanimous vote of all parties. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburgh *Post*, the prime Democratic paper of the West,) shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Courts is a good one. *He was the best man named before the Republican Convention*, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated."

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, he gave the whole of his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows:

Early in the history of this nation political sentiments became divided on the powers of the National and State governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had in its Cabinet, during the Administration of Jefferson, its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and held that the Union was perpetual, and that all attempts to break it up were treason. In the main, the old Whig party reared itself under the banners of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the leading principles of the State rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1832, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, and to secede. The spirit of that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That spirit, after the war of 1861 had failed; and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina and other rebel States, again endeavored to give practical effect to the doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, and connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the secret, but gigantic conspiracy, that it could not be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the National Government were again vindicated, and the Calhoun doctrine of State rights was again overthrown. Such at least has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing; and even the worst of Southern rebels have been compelled to accept the issue. Many of them have been weeping over their "lost cause." Strange, sad, and incredible as it may seem, we are already called upon to fight these great issues over again! The Democratic party, of which Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights, and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of battle to fight all these same issues! That party, at their National Conventions in 1856 and 1860, readopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, '99, and 1799, as part of their platforms. These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the old State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not regard the relations of the States or people thereto to be fluid, but as ones existing a *government*, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a *compact*, and that "*as in all other cases of compact between parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself*, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS, AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

If Judge Sharswood, the Democratic nominee for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and as a cause for secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "*the measures of redress*." The Democratic party at its last National Convention pledged itself to make a failure; and it has now put in the field a flig-long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black indorses as one who will "stand by the Constitution and give practical effect to it." Can any who read the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give us such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President BUCHANAN and ANDREW JOHNSON?

Judge Sharswood and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate the slaves, to arm, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion, or to arrest and try offenders in time of war by court martial; but has held that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, *and therefore settled nothing!* Or, as the Democratic organ, the Philadelphia *Age*, in the form of a high-toned editorial on the Republican State platform, thus expresses the same idea: "We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would call back this same grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, JUST, IN FACT, AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DECIDED HAD THEY ARISEN EIGHT YEARS AGO, OR HAD NO WAR INTERVENED."

Is, then, the "lost cause" not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights in the struggle for our nationality and treasure? Have all been made in vain? Fellow-citizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this address might here properly close. But, it may be asked by some, Is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have reason for that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of Mr. Sharswood recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*See the case of Forte vs. Fretz, Legal Intelligencer of June 15th, 1864, page* 92.) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1854, he appeared as "Toast Orator of the Day," at a meeting of a States' Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from "*The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade*," *Vol.* 1, *page* 309.

The orator on that occasion delivered a long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions hereinbefore cited, and summed up his elaborate indorsements thereof as follows:

"*We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior.* EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE INFRACTIONS OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES."

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are compiled from the proceedings. (*Same vol., p.* 312):

TOAST: "JOHN C. CALHOUN—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. *May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world.*"

TOAST: "*The patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers of South Carolina*—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration."

TOAST: "*The State of South Carolina—as her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation*, either in the Legislative, Judicial or Executive departments of the Government."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others; but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee,

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, }
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

STATE ITEMS.

Dr. Falk, Professor of Greek and History in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, has accepted a similar position in Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, and left last week for the scene of his future labors.

Mr. Peter Smith, an old man residing at West Hickory, was prostrated by a sunstroke, on Tuesday last, and died in a few hours. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter.

A rattlesnake measuring four feet and a half in length was killed near the site of the Morey House, Pithole, Wednesday afternoon. These venomous reptiles are said to be numerous in that vicinity during the present summer.

Hon. Jacob Erdman, a prominent citizen of Lehigh county, and late one of the Associate Judges of that District, died at his residence in Coopersburg on Sunday evening, 21st inst. Gov. Geary, on Friday, appointed Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, of Allentown, to fill the office vacated by Judge Erdman's death.

Mr. G. W. Bancroft, an old resident of Athens township, Crawford county, was badly torn and bruised by an angry bull, on Thursday, the 25th ult. A dangerous wound laid open the left side, and his most vital parts and intimes appear upon his body. The wonder is that he escaped death. Though badly injured, he will probably recover.

A young married man in Oil City, recently attempted to commit suicide. He married a young lady at that place, and was living quite happily, when suddenly another woman having claims upon the young man, by virtue of having been married to him some years previously, made her appearance. This unforseen event so wrought upon the mind of the poor fellow that he attempted to end his life with a knife, however, proved too large to have any other effect than to thoroughly cleanse his stomach.

The Lycoming *Gazette* is responsible for the following fish story: In Lycoming Creek, near Williamsport, a speckled trout, measuring 18½ inches in length, and weighing 2¾ lbs., was taken on the 9th inst., by a lad eight years old, and on the 17th, at Bear Creek, George W. Lattig secured one with a hook and line, that turned the beam at 3¾ lbs. and measured 21¾ inches.

Charles L. Wheeler, District Deputy Grand High Priest, will constitute Temple Chapter, No. 253, of Royal Arch Masons, at Masonic Hall, in Erie, to-day.

Senator Lowry, of Erie, reports an income for 1866 of $9,400.

The Colebrookdale Iron Works, in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, the property of Mr. Wm. W. Weaver, were sold at Sheriff's sale, on Friday last. Peter Y. Breedlinger, Esq., of New Berlin, Berks county, was the purchaser, at $10,500. The property consists of a foundry, machine shops, water power, &c., with fifteen acres of land.

The Allentown Rolling Mill has stopped operations, throwing three hundred men out of employment. The low price of rolled iron as compared with the high price of labor, and the impossibility of securing cars from Pittsburgh over the railroads, are given as causes for the stoppage.

A neat and beautiful little village containing some six or seven houses, has recently sprung up on the Johnstown road, only about a mile and a half from the city of Harrisburg. It already contains a hotel and store, and some one private residence, and bids fair to become one of the finest inland resorts in the State, if the ladies of this beautiful name place it "upstanding," in honor of the future city of Harrisburg, and not "downsitting," as the wives of the Republicans of Lancaster did to the names of the Democratic candidates for Governor.

An honest saloon keeper in Erie, named Henry Jordan, found upon his counter the other day a wallet containing sixty-seven dollars in money, and a note for $1,000. The honest Jordan hearing of a man who had lost his pocket book, hunted him up, and upon the latter describing it, handed it over to him, refusing the offered reward.

The recent explosion of a boiler at Lancaster, which was investigated by a coroner's jury, shows how unreliable such efficient boilers are becoming. The bulk of the disinterested testimony in that investigation went unmistakably to prove that the direct cause of the catastrophe was defects in the boiler, defects caused by over pressure and long use of the iron. But in order to save a corporation, the whole affair is smoothed over, and the jury state they are unable to determine the cause of the accident.

The city of Erie is at length to have waterworks. The plan of the Commissioners is to build a tower at the foot of Chestnut street 90 feet high, with a tank 60 feet in diameter and 25 feet high—with capacity of 420,000 gallons. The work will be commenced immediately.

The frame building on Chestnut street, Meadville, known as the Stuhlfourth property, was badly damaged by fire on Thursday. The occupants of the building saved their property by removing it. The building was owned by Jas. A. McFadden, who was fully insured. The loss is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000.

The operatives in Snowden's Foundry, Brownsville, on the 13th inst., presented a magnificent cane to Mr. John Snowden, the venerable founder of the works, over which he has presided for more than forty years. Mr. John R. Kobler made the presentation speech, and the cane was received on behalf of Mr. Snowden by Seth T. Hurd, Esq.

Prof. E. E. Higbee, of Mercersburg, and formerly pastor of Grace Church, Pittsburgh, on Thursday received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

STATE POLITICS.

The Copperheads of Carbon county are taking open ground against the wholesome license laws passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says Judge Woodward, the retiring Supreme Judge, in 1863 decided the draft to be an unconstitutional mode of raising troops; and Judge Sharswood, nominated to be his successor, decided the "legal tender" notes to be unconstitutional currency. Had not the people elected Judge Agnew, the decision of Judge Woodward would have prevailed, and the Democratic party, in this State furnished, and if Judge Williams is not elected this fall the holders of currency will be in danger of loss.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "As the promise of an abundant harvest ripens into fulfillment, and the generous crops will soon be represented in the farmers' wallets by greenbacks, that intelligent class of our population will begin to scan and discuss Judge Sharswood's able and dangerous opinion against the national currency with more than ordinary interest. The conclusion of the reflection will be apparent next October."

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this address might here properly close. But, it may be asked by some, Is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have reason for that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of Mr. Sharswood recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

THE Chicago Breadstuff Market is daily tending downward. Do our dealers get the news?

THAT General SHERIDAN is to be superseded by General THOMAS is the report in administration circles. If there is to be any change this will prove as little objectionable as any that could be made. The country has great confidence in General THOMAS, although it has seen no reason why General SHERIDAN should be removed. The former has no sympathy with ANDREW JOHNSON or his policy, and we doubt if he is a particle less radical than SHERIDAN, whose course he is understood to indorse.

THE news from Mexico is that JUAREZ will be elected to the Presidency without much opposition, the feeling for him being almost unanimous. He probably perceives that recent events make it necessary for him to run again; and those events are of a character so much in accord with Mexican sentiment that it is quite impossible that he should not be the most popular man in the land. Next to him stands, unquestionably, ESCONEDO, who superintended the business. The thing all round is altogether Mexican.

THE tea-party courting among sovereigns and potentates, that has been a conspicuous feature of the season in Europe, may be followed by some good consequences. The quarrels of Kings have imposed burdens and woes upon their people. It may be hoped that the personal courtesies that have passed between them, this summer, will extend a good influence to their policies and schemes of government. The elevation of the popular element in nations has had much effect towards mitigating the supercilious exclusiveness of Kings. The circulation of the Grand Turk among the courts of Europe and before the eyes of the people, is a most striking illustration of the influence of "the times" on men and on sovereigns. Let the Royal Sociables be continued. They augur well for the people.

IT is wonderful how, with English statesmen, "circumstances do alter cases." Lord STANLEY, the English Foreign Secretary, in answer to the clamor for intervention on account of MAXIMILIAN's fate, said: "We are the Parliament of the United Kingdom, not of the world." That seems to have been learned very recently—for certainly neither the English Secretary, English statesmen, nor the English people generally, so acted during our rebellion—but quite the reverse. Their anxiety then was for the overthrow of this Government, and to that end the rebels were assisted by them to prosecute the war at least three years longer than they otherwise would have done. These things we have a right to remember—to forgive in our own time and way. A few more such confessions as Lord JOHN RUSSELL recently made will do something to prepare the way.

A CONTEMPORARY draws attention to the great disparity between the liabilities and assets of Sir MORTON PETO—the former being $45,000,000 in gold, the latter $1,500,000. Such an exhibit, it is suggested, leads to the conclusion that the gentleman could not very recently have been in a financially sound condition, and that he would have acted honestly had he wound up his affairs long ago. Two years ago, when he, with "the party of English capitalists," as they styled themselves, were making excursions through this country, and hinting at undertakings of immense magnitude and acting as though their fortunes absolutely were limitless, and when PETO personally indulged in a profusion quite bewildering, he must have been hopelessly insolvent; and the conclusion is easily reached that the visit was a stupendous confidence game. Shrewd and unscrupulous as the "Yankee," in the estimation of JOHN BULL, sometimes is, we doubt whether anything paralleling this was ever attempted—certainly not by our countrymen. When Sir MORTON was here pains were taken to impress this part of the world that his way of doing things was peculiarly English—and so it appears now.

THERE is an impression—not to say positive conviction—rather in advance of the tangible proof, it is true, that to the French Emperor the MAXIMILIAN business is the severest blow he has yet received. The fate of the unhappy Prince is generally placed at his door; and, it is said, there will shortly appear in London MAXIMILIAN's own version of the luckless enterprise in Mexico. And this reminds us that the authenticity of the letter signed by MAXIMILIAN in view of his execution, wherein he said the French Emperor, in the eyes of the world, would be covered all over with perfidy and shame, when his actions came to be known, has not been disproved. The extent to which the Emperor and his Ministers, on the reception of the news of the death of MAXIMILIAN, carried their execrations of JUAREZ, has, we are informed, produced a reaction, "and now," says a correspondent, "they find themselves faced with certain Napoleonic documents in regard to the murder of the Duke D'ENGHEIN by the first Emperor, and of MURAT, and others, which throw the Emperor and his zealous imitators into the most pitiable position imaginable. JUAREZ did wrong in executing MAXIMILIAN, but it is not in France that people ought to say much about it."

IF THE canine race were endowed with the power of holding the pen and were inspired with a due respect for "the art preservative of all arts," they would, just now, be overwhelming the conductors of the press, with remonstrances against their partiality in the distribution of their favors. The prominent allegation would be, that a disproportionately small space in the newspaper columns is allowed for the celebration of dog-fights, while a liberal allotment is given to those of men. And it would be strongly urged, and with some show of justice, that this discrimination not only deprived the well scarred mastiffs of their deserved celebrity, but also discouraged and repressed the aspirations for fighting fame, among the rising generation of mastiff pups. These representations of their case would no doubt be supported by reference to the spreading popularity of the prize ring, under the fostering favor of the press, and to the extensive diffusion of its manners, technicalities and tempers, among a large class of our adolescent population. And when to all this it should be added, that they would no doubt be likely to add it, that dog-fights were got up from pure pluck and courage, and not for money, the canine remonstrants must be admitted to have made out a fair case, against the partiality of the press.

THE RODMAN Gun, with which the English have been experimenting, seems to have been as destructive to English ideas as it was to the English target, which is represented as having been broken in many pieces. In other words, the gun under the severest of tests, proved "that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot." This verdict is as complimentary of American invention as it is fatal to the confidence which the English had come to place in their new armored ships. People will be curious enough to ask, "what do you propose to do about it?" But the verdict should be taken to mean that no armor or form of plating known to the English can withstand the American gun. In this the English are doubtless correct; but they show their ignorance when they say no armor whatever yet invented will resist it. Our experience is that our plating will. Our cousins were sure they had the best gun in the world, and to prove it obtained a Rodman. The result we ... them do the same as to our ... they may be as willing to ... ships as they are their guns. By ... the gun which has played such havoc ... English targets and expectations is one ... the trinkets produced by Pittsburgh, as are the plates which render our ships invulnerable. We suggest that, under the circumstances, the English Admiralty cannot do otherwise than send to us for some of the latter. This branch of Pittsburgh manufactures may astonish them as much our guns did.

ENGLISH AN...

The policy of E... severally, in relati... regarded as strictly ...aracteristi... two nations. We refer especially to ... action at the commencement of the unfortunate intervention, which culminated in the setting up of the Empire of MAXIMILIAN, or rather, in its disastrous fall which brought down with it the occupant of the transient imperial throne. The ostensible interest which demanded that intervention by both Governments was the same—a financial interest, the enforcement of pecuniary claims due to subjects of England and of France by citizens of Mexico.

The enterprise was commenced jointly by the two nations, with some inconsiderable co-operation of the Spanish government. The fleets of the two nations together approached the shores of Mexico. For a short time they menaced, in furtherance of their common design, the Mexican territory or rather the coast cities. Here the partnership terminated. The reasons for this dissolution are fully revealed in the late speech of Mr. THIERS, in the French Chambers, and in these the characteristic difference of the nations is illustrated, as well as the greater justice of the policy of England, compared with that of France. England goes for money, France for political aggrandizement. England was for purchasing the coast to secure payment of just dues, France was, with the same design, for entering and possessing the country. England was not in favor of disturbing the order of the Republic of Mexico, but only for enforcing on it just action towards her own subjects. France aimed to overthrow the Republic, and then, under a new dynasty, to control its administration, and insure both the payment of claims and the aggrandizement of the French empire as the founder and supporter of that of Mexico. The engrafting of the scheme of anbition, on the common policy of justice, was altogether French. From this England dissented, and on this point they parted, the English government being immovably resolute in its refusal to co-operate in the invasion, as M. THIERS expressly says, and the French government being equally resolute in its design to invade and hold, under MAXIMILIAN as its ward, the Mexican country.

Of the wisdom and justice of the English policy and its superiority, in both respects, to the French, there can scarcely now be two opinions. Our own, on different occasions, has partaken of the same characteristics. President JOHNSON's enforcement of claims due our citizens by those of France may be cited as the parallel of England's co-operation with NAPOLEON in the outset of his Mexican enterprise. And our policy toward Mexico in 1848, stands in strong contrast with that of LOUIS NAPOLEON toward the same country more recently. We could have held Mexico and voluntarily declined it, while he would have done it and could not.

The consequences to the two nations are such as accord with the common sense of retributive justice. England has lost nothing either in fame or in money, while France is a loser in both respects. The French claims will doubtless be either repudiated, or be canceled by a bill of damages presented as an offset by the Mexican Republic. And instead of aggrandizement to his Empire, or glory to himself, NAPOLEON, if the scene in the Chambers may be taken as a prognostic, has lost prestige at home by his Mexicon scheme.

GENERAL D. H. HILL.

General HILL figured conspicuously in the late rebellion. He was a graduate of West Point. He served as a Captain in the Mexican war and was made Major by brevet, at the close of it. Resigning his commission in the army was made Cincinnatus Professor of Mathematics in Washington College, at Lexington, Va., at which place were then residing S. J. JACKSON, connected with the Virginia Military Institute, and JOHN LETCHER—the one, afterwards the famous "STONEWALL," and the other, Governor of the State. Previous to the war, Professor HILL appeared before the public as the author of a treatise on the Sermon of our Saviour on the Mount, the volume being a duodecimo of three hundred pages.

General HILL is at the present time a Professor in an institution of learning in North Carolina. He has also resumed the work of authorship, having written the book lately published, entitled "JOSHUA and other Military Leaders of the Bible." In his private character General HILL is a most exemplary man. His most striking peculiarity of disposition and manners is extreme diffidence, which embarrasses him in social life, and even in his professional duties, makes him appear as if afraid to face, and direct the recitations of, his classes. His qualifications as a Professor have always been held in high estimation. It is singular that a person distinguished by diffidence, whose turn of mind is literary and whose tone of feeling is religious, should have acquired such distinction in military life. It would be a more agreeable contemplation if his talents had been employed on the side of his country and not against it.

It is suggested that it would be in perfect keeping with the grief which England is displaying over the fate of Maximilian, should she revoke the sentence pronounced against all the deluded Fenians who fell into her hands. If they are worthy of death, or any severe punishment, of what was the Austrian worthy? If humanity demanded his release, how can the death of the Fenian leaders be justified? England has now a chance of doing what she so bitterly laments was not done by Juarez.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The campaign in Ohio gives promise of becoming an animated one. The following Congressman have given General R. B. Cowan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, positive promise to take part in the campaign in Ohio: Senators Patterson, New Hampshire, and Wilson; Representatives Orth, Logan, Kelley, Paine, Cullom, Windom, Broomall and Schofield.

THE *Berliner Borsenzeitung*, a German paper distinguished for its devotion to Bismarck, who in turn, often honors it with his confidence and inspiration, defends Juarez, and declares that Maximilian has only explated a crime committed by him in usurping the Government of an independent nation. The sentence, it says, "has been rigorous but just, even should it not be regarded in the light of an act of retaliation for the execution of Liberal officers, shot by order of Maximilian."

THE Russian Czar and Bismarck were the recipients of the best hospitality of the French. As to what followed, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

"As regards the Emperor of Russia, no sooner had he got to a stopping place, outside of France, than he wrote and sent to St. Petersburg a decree in regard to Poland which was offensive to the French.

"On his side, M. Bismarck, when he got to Berlin from Paris, commenced operations for the completion of the treaties with the Southern States of Germany, in direct opposition to the interests and the wishes of France.

"When the news of the execution of Maximilian arrived, the Sultan went to the Emperor and insisted that all the *fêtes* that were to be given in his honor should be suppressed, and as those *fêtes* cost the Emperor dearly in labor and money, and are no pleasure to him, the consideration of the Sultan was duly appreciated. So that in every way the Orientals have left Paris in better odor than the rest."

A FEW Sundays ago Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, who is a low churchman, preached in a Methodist church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, both morning and evening, in disregard of the remonstrance and prohibition of Rev. Dr. Stubbs, rector of Christ Church. This aroused the ire of the latter, and on the following day proceedings were begun against Mr. Tyng for his breach of Church Law. A formal presentment was made to Bishop Odenheimer, who, in accordance with the canon, transmitted a copy of it to the Standing Committee of the diocese, and a special Committee has been appointed to investigate the charges.

THE CHOLERA.

Guards by a Conference of Prussian Physicians.

... of distinguished physicians re... ...many, in Prussia, after care... ...facts connected with the ... at various places last ... ...ing conclusions in ... ...rent its ravages ... ...erate con... ...prevent ...d in ... ...will be ...sful ...excremental ma... ...cted and kept from being c... ...; when ...ution is given to the clean... ...and the ... of health, and when disinfection is ... by sanitary authorities in a compul... ...here the entire locality or dis... ...ed disinfected, it is advisable ... the places visited by the ...lera.

...ion should be per... formed ..., that is, before the epidemic is ...alent in town or place. Every house o... ...at becomes infected, or is suspected to be ...ust be kept constantly under the influence of disinfection.

5. In regard to the best substances as disinfectants, though the testing of various articles is not yet completed, there have been found, to the present time, no more effectual substances than sulphate of iron (copperas) and the carbonic acid; and, as experience proves, we have no other disinfectants that can be employed with greater facility. A combination of both these disinfectants is therefore recommended.

6. The disinfection of clothing that has been infected by cholera excrement is especially an important matter. For that purpose the conference recommends that all such clothing be disinfected by boiling in water, or by chemical treatment in a proper solution of "zinc vitriol," (sulphate or chloride of zinc,) and the conference also recommends that special arrangements be made by which disinfection can be employed in all places, and at any hour, among or for the poor.

7. For the disinfection of sewers and drains the conference advises the trial of Mr. Sauvern's method. [The means used by Mr. Sauvern are not yet fully published, but they are believed to be similar to McDougal's—namely, a combination of carbolic or coal tar preparations, in a cheap form.]

8. If cholera infests any house or spot, it is recommended that if practicable the house so situated in an infected place, or being infected, should be vacated, and their inhabitants should be removed from the infected spot.

9. It is especially recommended that the ground water (that is, the water in the ground) about dwelling houses, and all the grounds about habitations of every kind, should be preserved undefiled by any excremental matter of cholera; also, that all drinking water be undefiled and pure, and that where no pure water can be had, that the water which must be used should be disinfected by boiling.

POLITICAL.

A letter from Richmond to the New York *Tribune* says that the coalition of the Hunnicut Radicals with the Republicans will not stand, and that there will be a white Republican party organized, while the negroes will follow Hunnicutt, who has obtained unbounded influence over them. If such a division occurs the obstructionists may carry the State.

Neither the *Tribune* on one side, nor the *World* on the other side, is pleased with the nomination of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency by the Union Republican General Committee of this city. The *World* dislikes it as a Republican movement, and the *Tribune* seems to dislike it because it is a movement of Mr. Thurlow Weed. In the meantime we observe that the nomination is well backed up in the *Press* and elsewhere.—So says the New York *Times*.

It might have added that thoughtful and sagacious people are for Gen. Grant, as a wise measure of restoration, for his being in the White House would be more effective as the means for restoring the Union, and with good feeling all round, than any desire that all the wisdom in the land could invent.

Fifteen agents have been sent South during the past week by the Republican Congressional Executive Commitee, for the purpose of making speeches and assisting in the organization of the Union party in that section. They have been sent chiefly to the Carolinas and Mississippi. Funds have also been sent to the several State Committees in the South. Gen. Brisbin, of Kentucky, will stump the State of Alabama during the month of August.

It is represented that in Tennessee there is a little feeling even among the Republicans on account of the old hatred by Southern for Northern men. The freedmen all prefer those who never owned slaves, and who were mainly instrumental in freeing and enfranchising them. It is not at all unlikely that when the State is firmly secured to republicanism, this sectionalism may be the cause of party divisions. Governor Brownlow is charged with fostering it. Colonel Stokes yielded to it. Horace Maynard will be sacrificed thereto at the next nomination, and an almost fatal division has already occurred in one Congressional District (Nashville.)

General Sherman has recently spent a few days amid the salubrious scenery of the little lakes near Madison, Wisconsin, and while there has been quite unreserved in the expression of his opinions regarding the pending questions in our national politics; and the Cairo editor may be edified by the fact that the General expressed his sympathy, in the main, with the reconstruction policy of Congress, and as substantially agreeing with the views of Generals Grant and Sheridan. This being so, the Copperhead politicians who are looking to General Sherman as their next standard-bearer must either back down from their semi-treasonable "policy," or let Sherman alone.

Senator Wilson, in a speech at Saratoga last week, said: "Let me tell you that Grant is for negro suffrage, not only in the South, but in the North. So is Thomas—that great General whom the soldiers nicknamed "Old Reliable;" so is Phil Sheridan, and nearly every General of the country who has made a page of the history of this war. The men who emancipated four millions of slaves and have established liberty and justice in the land are to have the country next year. Whether Grant will be the candidate of those men or not, and I think he is very likely to be, that candidate will be elected. No man who opposed the cause of the country during that war, no man who opposes the civil rights of the emancipated race, no man who opposes negro suffrage, will ever be President of these United States again.

The contest for the Congressional succession in the Second District in Ohio is becoming interesting. Mr. Hayden has withdrawn. Mr. Smith, of the *Gazette*, has consented to be a candidate if the nomination is tendered him. General Carey is a candidate, and is hard at work to secure the nomination.

The old soldiers of 1812, (how wonderfully their numbers hold good,) held a meeting in Buffalo the other day, and nominated Chief Justice Chase for President. We do not understand, as the necessary consequence, that all the other candidates will withdraw from the field.

The friends of Senator Wade are remarkably industrious in taking care of his Presidential chances, which appear to have been assisted by the divide-every-Saturday-night doctrine said to have been advocated by him in his Kansas speech. If that speech was not correctly reported, and if the report made of it is so injurious to him, the distinguished and erudite Senator can set matters right by supplying a copy of what he really did say on the occasion. The facility with which he can do so, and the ease with which he will—if he wants to—be master of the situation.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new fifteen cent fractional currency will bear engraved likenesses of Grant and Sherman. The bronze figures on the other denominations will be omitted, and for safety a peculiar kind of paper substituted. These generals are no "fractional" men, and on what principle they can be thus associated, is difficult to comprehend.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention have extended suffrage to Indians in that State, though a vote during the debate was a tacit admission that they were not civilized, therefore unfit.

The trade of Russian America in 1866 amounted to $1,500,000 in skins and furs. While Russia possessed the territory whalers were not allowed to land on the coast for business, but this restriction is now removed. As an evidence of the prosperity to result from the acquisition of the territory by the United States, it may be stated that a fur company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to operate in the new territory, has been organized in San Francisco. The charter of this company is said to be in the hands of some of the principal business men of the Pacific slope.

The New York *Herald* has seen a man who saw the deed granting Lower California to a company from the United States. Juarez is the grantor. On the signing of the contract a million of dollars was paid, and the remainder is to be liquidated by instalments at periods which will give the company time to develop the mineral resources of the country.

Shaking dice at $10 a throw for a team worth $1,700, at Log Branch, is mildly known as an "equestrian raffle."

It is reported that a large number of emigrants, converts to the Mormon faith, will pass through Chicago some day this week, on their way to Salt Lake. These are the fruits of the labors of Mormon missionaries, who are zealously engaged in England in enlightening "the heathen." It is reported some of these converts feel inclined to go no farther than Chicago, they having, from reading the papers of that city, gained the impression that it is the spot for them to settle down.

The following story is told illustrative of the old theory that men are but matured monkeys: At Singapore Dr. Yvan had a large pet monkey, that he led about with him everywhere, and whom he had named Monsieur. A poor Indian woman said to him one day in the goodness of her heart: "When Monsieur Yvan goes away, he must leave his son with me. Probably he was born of some wife he has taken in some other country; but when he goes home will have a new wife, and the stepmother will ill-treat the poor child!"

PERSONAL.

—Sir Morton Peto clings to his seat in Parliament, although he cannot vote. He does not want to give the conservatives a chance to send a man in his place.

—Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, has related to a few an anecdote of Mr. Webster, with whom he was for a long time very intimate. On one occasion—ten or twelve years before his death—Webster was in his room, a dozen gentlemen with him, to dine. One of them asked the great Danlel: "What, Mr. Webster, is the most serious thought that ever occupied your mind?" The expounder of the Constitution was silent for a few minutes, and seemed to be reflecting deeply. His face at last lighted up, and his whole soul shone through it. He rose with dignity, and said in his deep, rich tones: "The most serious thought that ever occupied my mind, was my responsibility to Almighty God." And for twenty minutes—to quote Stetson—his language sparkled like the sunshine upon molten diamonds. I have heard Webster, Everett and Choate at their best, but I never heard him so fluidly eloquent, so much the representative of the glorious genius he was, so incomparably superior to all other orators on this or any other country, as on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

—A New York letter says: A great crowd have gone down to Long Branch to take part in the grand hop to come off at one of the leading hotels there. Many ladies are in the throng, and the politicians are in the majority. People from the Branch say of the latter, that the characteristic reticence on public affairs, and repels even the most ingenious attempts of the wire-pullers to draw him out. If the General will but talk politics at this time, he need not fear but that he will—if he wants to—be master of the situation.

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Still Rebellious.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from the South, says: "A very clear-headed and intelligent gentleman, whose means of understanding whereof he talks are quite extensive, declared to me his thorough belief in a movement among the pro-southern leaders, to bring on at the earliest possible moment consistent with a chance of success, another rebellion. 'The Sons of the South'—a late edition of the 'Knights of the Golden Circle,' the 'Knights of Arabia,' and kindred rebel organizations,—is widely scattered through all the Southern States. Its aim is to foment hatred of the North; to defend the President should he be insane enough to resist any action of Congress, and to take advantage of any foreign difficulty. A special object is to foment disturbances in States, so as to insure that they will go with the South. Tennessee is especially aimed at. My informant declares his conviction that the tournaments now so common are only cloaks to keep up the martial spirit and to gather for constitution and understanding without undue suspicions. It is quite certain that convictions of this character are widely spread among our loyal *confrères* in the South."

THE Aerial Steam Navigation Company of San Francisco are building an air-ship, invented by a citizen of that place named Frederick Marlott. This new machine is very singularly constructed, the name of the genus being "Aritor," and its particular name Hermes. An exchange says the materials used are bamboo, iron, steel and shirting muslin coated with a peculiar kind of varnish. The shape is that of a hybrid between a fish and a short-billed, short-necked bird with wings expanded. It is eighty-eight feet long, twenty high, and its greatest diameter is twenty-one feet. The motive power is steam, applied by a series of propellors.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the article you want when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their high quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN says in relation to the

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine of the Age.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

(From the Presbyterian Banner.)

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market st., Pittsburgh,—I take great pleasure in stating that after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia cure. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of those attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting; gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have elapsed without any symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even the physicians, so murderous, that for a time it was feared it might be fatal; but I feel now so well convinced that I have been most merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN,
Late Pastor of Beaver-street Methodist Church, ALLEGHENY, Feb. 28, 1866. Allegheny P.O.

TESTIMONIAL.—COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburg, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,
Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, consigned, and will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

LEMONS, LEMONS,
50 Box. Prime French Lemons,
JUST RECEIVED AT
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ Wood street.

SARDINES, SARDINES,
50 CASES HALF AND QUARTER BOXES
SARDINES,
Just received at
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ Wood street.

BRANDY PEACHES,
BRANDY CHERRIES,
40 Cases BRANDY PEACHES and CHERRIES, just received at
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ Wood street.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.
Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine-Apple, Vanilla and Nectar SYRUPS,
In Dozen and by the Gallon, at
REYMER & BROS.,
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DAY, CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

LUMBER.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED
TO CUT LUMBER,
Suitable for making Glass Boxes.
Address A. W. MADDOCKS,
Toledo, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, where DEPOSITS will draw SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Office hours—DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, which, when at a sum worthy of a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining idle in their hands.
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JAS. L. GRAHAM, CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
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CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRUTH OF THE CASE.

In the public controversy that is now being waged by the representatives of the various Sewing Machines, there is some danger that the truth from strict truth on the part of certain agents who seem to be determined to "make their point" at any cost. In regard to the statement made by the agent of the Howe Machine, in the "Herald" of yesterday, that Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson

The Daily Commercial

FROM TEXAS.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs---Heavy Rains---Miserable Roads---Mails all Out of Joint---Frequency of Crime---General Lawlessness and Disorder---Necessity for Reformation, or Good Men must Abandon the Field---Crop Prospects---Prices of Produce, and What is Wanting Most of All in Texas.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KICKAPOO, TEXAS, June 27th, 1867.

It is some time since I essayed to write to you from this distant quarter, and I do so now from the fact that a gentleman leaves here in the morning for the States, who has kindly promised to bear letters from me into that section bearing the title. "From the States!" How that term sounds to the old Texan; how suggestive it is of our condition thirty years ago! Then every man "from the States" was eagerly sought after---and every one going "to the States," was anxiously hunted up, that word might be got or given to the loved ones who "though lost to sight" were "to memory dear."

And now, alas, we are again reduced to territorial condition, and with that change we have almost relapsed into the barbarism of those days of yore. We have not, it is true, the old feuds---the bands of "moderators" and "regulators" that have made Texas border life a terror, but we have multitudes of evil passions let loose, and desperate and abandoned men by the legion, who have fill that incarnate, fiendish spirit increased and magnified by the late terrible war.

For several months we have been having a succession of rains, some of which were of the most violent character---the whole country has been deluged---the roads greatly washed, and bridges and ferry boats carried off, so that for a time traveling had to cease. No people ever suffered more than we have from defective mail service and failure of contractors to carry out their agreements. In some of our counties there has not been a mail for six or eight weeks. From this you can judge of the disadvantages business men labor under, and how different it is to get along properly in this far off country. For several months most of the mail routes have almost been given up. It is to be hoped that after July the new contractors will more faithfully discharge their duties.

We have comparatively few postoffices in this State, and such a thing as a mail agent in this part of the country has not been heard of since 1860. Wonder if the government has such officers now?

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know how we progress out here. I will give you a few items of news as to occurrences in this and the adjoining county within a couple of weeks or so.

In this neighborhood a few nights ago, the house of the United States Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, Dr. S. E. Campbell, was broken open, his desk rifled of about three thousand dollars, and the robbers escaped. The Collector had at the time over forty thousand dollars more, that fortunately he had the precaution to hide under the stones of his hearth. That was not known of or stolen. In consequence of the great hazard and danger attending the handling of money in this section, this officer, who is in all respects trustworthy and good, has asked to be relieved from duty.

A few days ago the clerk of the steamboat "Como," on the Trinity river, was robbed, the safe on the boat broken open and its contents stolen, and the boat then set on fire and burned up. The body of the pilot was found floating in the river, his head having been split open. No clue to the perpetrators of this great crime and consequently no arrests made.

The house of a Mrs. Wheeler was entered about the same time. She was robbed of about six hundred dollars in gold, was then killed, the most valuable contents of the house carried off, and the house was then burned down with the body of the old lady in it. Her son had just started off with a load of cotton, and there was no one on the plantation but the old lady. She was formerly from Indiana, and news has been sent to her relatives in that State of this terrible calamity.

Another great robbery was committed recently by parties entering the house of Mr. Hobbs. A man presented a cocked revolver at his head, swore that he had a lot of gold, and that he must "shell out" or be killed. Reluctantly the old gentleman went to his hiding place and got over $6,000 in gold and delivered it over. He was then told that if he went out of the house for two hours he would be killed. The robbers escaped and no arrests have been made.

Only a few days ago two negroes were killed and another wounded dangerously by two of the chivalry under the following circumstances: Elihu Hass had in his employ some freedmen. A bell was took from the neck of one of his oxen, and he accused the negroes of stealing it; this was flatly denied, but he made one of them pay for it. Not satisfied with this, and "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," he took his brother William and rode up to the negro quarters where he found two men and two women sitting talking. They drew their revolvers and commenced firing upon them, and one negro man and one negro woman were killed in their chairs, and another negro woman was shot through the breast and seriously injured. The other man made his escape. The Hasses, after riding around and magnifying their valorous deeds, went to a Justice of the Peace, one Ed. Guthrie, and demanded an investigation. He heard their statement and discharged them. Such is a judicial investigation of cold blooded murders. What a mockery!

These, gentle readers, are events of recent occurrence, in a sparsely settled country, bordering on the Trinity river, in a portion of the counties of Anderson and Henderson. They are given in brief, and the same class of crimes are being perpetrated all over the country.

Notwithstanding all this, a kind Providence seems to smile upon this people. He causes the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the earth to fruitify and bear an abundance. The crop of corn is the best ever known in this section. Wheat has been more than an average yield. Cotton has made a fair stand, and the mast is plentiful. Flour is to be had at four to five dollars per hundred pounds; bacon at a "bit;" corn at five dollars, and other things at proportionately low rates. Land can be had here just as good as the best in Allegheny county for $2 to $3 per acre. Steamboats ascend the Trinity River above these counties, Salt is plentiful at the neighboring salines, at $3 per sack. Deer and wild turkey can be had by taking aim from your own door yard. Game of every kind is abundant. Wild honey abounds in the woods, and no better land could be asked for. All on earth that is wanting to make it a happy home is law and order and good government. Give us the right kind of people, those who have a disposition "to live and let live," to build up good society, to promote education, the arts and sciences, and to cultivate a christian sentiment, and we would not exchange Texas for any other country under the shining sun.

MICRO.

Anecdote by Dickens.

At a recent dinner party, Charles Dickens told the following good one: "It was told me," he said, "by a friend. My friend was an American sea-captain, and, therefore, it is quite unnecessary to say his story was quite true. He was captain and part owner of a large merchant liner. On a certain voyage out, in excellent Summer weather, he had for cabin passengers one beautiful young lady and ten more or less beautiful young gentlemen. Light winds or dead calms prevailed all the voyage was slow. They had made half their distance when the ten young gentlemen were all madly in love with the beautiful young lady. They had all proposed to her, and bloodshed among the rivals seemed imminent pending the young lady's decision. On this extremity the beautiful young lady confided in my friend the captain, who gave her discreet advice. He said: 'If your affections are disengaged, take that one of the young gentlemen whom you like the best, and settle the question.' To this the beautiful young lady made reply, 'I cannot do that because I like them all equally well.' My friend, who was a man of resource, hit upon this ingenious expedient. He said: 'To-morrow morning at mid-day, when lunch is announced, do you plunge bodily overboard, head foremost. I will be alongside in a boat to rescue you, and take the one of the ten who rushes to your rescue, and then you can afterward have him.' The beautiful young lady highly approved, and did accordingly. But after she plunged in, nine out of the ten more or less beautiful---young gentlemen plunged in after her [loud laughter,] and the tenth remained and shed tears [loud laughter,] looking over the side of the vessel. They were all picked up, and restored dripping to the deck. The beautiful young lady upon seeing them said, 'What am I to do? See what a sight they are in. How can I possibly choose, because every one of them is equally wet.' Then said my friend the Captain, acting upon a sudden inspiration, 'Take the dry one.' [Loud and continuous laughter.] I am sorry to say that she did so, and they lived happy ever afterward."

Was Paul Ever Married?

In referring to the affairs of this time at a later period, he (Paul) says not only that he exercised his power by a commission from the high priest, but also that when the followers of Christ were put to death, he gave his vote against them. He could only have given his vote as one of the Sanhedrim; and it may reasonably be doubted whether the very important commission which he subsequently received, when he went to Damascus, would have been intrusted to any one who was not a member of that body---his introduction into which might be materially promoted by the fact that Gamaliel, whose favorite pupil he seems to have been, was its President. Out of this arises an important consideration---that to be a Jew was a condition of admission to that assembly, because those whose hearts were softened by paternal relations were supposed to be more humane, more inclined to mercy than others. Besides, among the Jews it was accounted scarcely reputable for a man to remain unmarried after eighteen years of age, and marriages in general were very early. It, therefore, Paul belonged to the Sanhedrim, the probability is that he was at this time married, and the father of a family. But, if so, it would seem that his wife and child, or children, did not long survive, for otherwise it is scarcely possible, but some allusion to them would be found in the Epistles; and it is clear that, if he ever had a wife, she was not living when he wrote the First Epistle to the Corinthians.---*Kitto.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cholera, or Griping of the Bowels, Laudanum may lull the pain, but not destroy it. Morphine sleeps the senses in artificial sleep, without refreshing the invalid. Holloway's Pills not only procure the same results without the baneful effects, but so entirely extinguish the elements of the disease as to promote a speedy cure without danger of relapse. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS,
AT THE OPERA HOUSE,
One week only, commencing MONDAY EVENING, July 29.
GRAND MUSICAL PANORAMA—Saturday Afternoon, August 3d.

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL
PIC-NIC,
ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, BRADDOCK'S FIELDS, at Glenwood Grove, WEDNESDAY, July 31st. Excursion train leave Pittsburgh for the grounds at 9 o'clock A. M.; regular trains at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Excursion train leaves the picnic grounds for Pittsburgh, at 7 o'clock P. M.

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,
Sons of Temperance,
PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.
A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,
AT MONITOR GROVE.
A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.
Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:
John D. Bailey, E. E. Rinehart, Geo. S. Swartz, Thos. Steele, James M'Clain, Henry Miner, George E. M'Lain, A. Q. Casselberry, C. H. Magee, William F. M'Laughlin, R. P. A. Cameron, H. D. M'Gaw, T. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. McHenry, Mrs. Geo. S. Swartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. I. N. Courain, Mrs. E. E. Rinehart, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mrs. A. Q. Casselberry, Mrs. Wm. J. Carson, Mrs. T. H. Richards, Miss Agnes E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggett, Miss H. M. Gillespie, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Sallie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Robson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Allender.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the new contractors' Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
HEAVY BEDUCTION IN
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod

NEW CARPET STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.
A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.
Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.
JUST RECEIVED.

CARPETS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.
ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

CHERRY SEEDER.
CHERRY SEEDER
Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, staple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
Retail price $2 00 ws

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Gardet Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON SAND.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.
A fresh supply of BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, a superior article for making Beef Tea and Beef Soup in a few minutes.
Two casks Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar for table use and pickling, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & M'CLURE.
346 Liberty street.

IN STORE,
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 253 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—
THE LAST OF THE SEASON,
AT
Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,
DIAMOND ALLEY,
NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern make. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower than they can be bought anywhere else in the State. Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND, I. C. VANHOOK,
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES, by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged City and Eastern Manufacture---exclusively Commission Goods.
The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

FOR SALE.
THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of Joshua Rhodes, Esq., on the corner of Wylie and Bidwell streets, well street, Allegheny city.
This is a large double house; forty-five feet front, with extensive and commodious back buildings, in perfect order and condition, containing all the conveniences which could be desired. It has a wide verandah running the full length of its front.
The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden containing an abundance of grapes and other fruits.
On the premises are, also, substantial and roomy Brick Stables, well built and conveniently arranged. The whole lot is 219 feet in front on Western avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold, either as a whole, or in three portions. One lot 85 front, on the corner of Bidwell street, being that on which is the House and Stable, and the other two lots being, each, 67 feet front on the avenue, running back 278 feet to an alley.
For particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 80 Fourth street.
N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view of purchasing, are requested to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:
A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business. The whole is splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, Governor attached (a same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three sets of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.
MWF

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
If Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had an extensive connection with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.
J. H. WIGGINS.
Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOCA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted to every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE
AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the larg st and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as heretofore, hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE,
Proprietor.

M'HENRY HOUSE.
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. cod

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

FOR SALE.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.
First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS.
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN ANY OTHER MUSIC STORE IN THE CITY.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTNER.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.
REFERENCES:
H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
JAMES J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, M'MILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESEALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. cod*

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants,
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
OATS, HAY, SEED,
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. F. KNOTT,
MANUFACTURER,
100 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
GOODS SOLD LOW,
AND ALL WARRANTED.
Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.
MWS

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC SOAP,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES WOMEN.
IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT
DOMESTIC BLESSING.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.
cod

WALL PAPERS.
JULY 1st, 1867.
New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS---new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS---new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS---new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales.
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
Hosiery and Notions,
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

NEW GOODS.
FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
AT
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street
All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.
Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING, &c., &c.
We are still making a specialty of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug5-17

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5:20 p m	2:10 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m
Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City. Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.		

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Fast Line No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton's No. 2	7:30 a m	Wall's No. 3	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Mail Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:30 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Conway Train leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation leave Pittsburgh daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility for same to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Freeport No 2	10:10 a m	Sharpsburg No 1	11:30 a m
Sharpsburg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 3	3:25 p m	Harmarsville	3:30 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	6:05 p m
Harmarsville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No 2	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m. and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.
Connection Tickets---For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Railroads stopping at Station specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with the Baker's Line of Stages for Kittanning and Johnstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for carrying apparel, and limit their responsibility for same to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily at 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M., and 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 P. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	3:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	4:30 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Wkg. Mail	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Wkg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Wh. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Yg. Ex.	6:15 p m
Chicago Ex.	3:15

...G OF SPIRIT... ASHLAND H... ALISTS AT ALL.

...ITER.

...regular monthly meeting ... will be held this evening.

...m. J. Robinson, who was so ... at McFarland's Grove on the ... has so far recovered as to be ... again.

LADDER TRUCK.—The truck being ... Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, ... fth ward, will be finished and put into ... about ten days.

HOSE CARRIAGE.—The Allegheny Fire ...pany of this city, received, on Saturday, ...n Philadelphia, a neat and serviceable hose ...riage, which was built for them at a cost of ...550.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the League evening, in the East Common be held in Episcopal Church. The exercises ...sic of an interesting character, and a good ...ttendance is expected.

LARCENY OF A POCKET BOOK.—A colored man named Dade Leeds, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a pocket book containing seventeen dollars, the property of Samuel Jones. Leeds denies the larceny, and asserts that he found the pocket book on the street. He will have a hearing to-day.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSON CASE.—Deitrich Flockenzelcher, who was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the house of Conrad Wagner, in the Seventeenth ward, Allegheny, by which ten buildings were destroyed, had a hearing before Justice Arent, of Allegheny, on Saturday morning, which resulted in his discharge, the evidence not warranting his detention for trial.

NEW ORGAN FOR THE FIFTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The new organ for the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, was used for the first time yesterday, and regarded by all who heard it as one of the best, if not the best organs ever brought to Pittsburgh. The society has great reason to be proud of it.

PITTSBURGH THIEVES AT WHEELING.—Two thieves, named Williams and Nermon, from this city, broke into the carpenter shop of Messrs. Glascock & Harnish, in Wheeling, West Virginia, on Tuesday night last, and stole several saws and a hatchet, which they pawned on the land on the Ohio river. Officers St. Miers and Scroggins tracked the thieves to the landing, and upon attempting to arrest them the thieves plunged into the river and swam across to the opposite shore, thus making their escape.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—On Saturday night the family of Mr. J. Y. Ashley, residing on Hand street, discovered some persons in the cellar of the building. The night police were apprized of the fact, when they surrounded the house, and succeeded in arresting a man named Joseph McMullin, who was attempting to escape through the back door, having in his possession several bottles of wine. His companion succeeded in eluding the officers. The prisoner was taken to the Mayor's office and locked up for a hearing.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. F. McNally, keeper of a confectionary store on the corner of Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, met with a severe and painful accident on Friday. He was in the act of driving a spike in a post in his stable, when the head of the nail flew out and entered his right eye, seriously destroying the sight, and such has been the terrible pain he has suffered in consequence, that he has almost lost the use of the other eye. He was able to use a little out of the unhurt eye on Saturday, and it is thought that with time and careful treatment, its original sight will be restored.

FIGHT IN ALLEGHENY.—A general row occurred in a house on the corner of Chestnut and Ohio streets, Allegheny, on Friday night. It appears that a dance was being held in the house, when a dispute arose between some of the participants, which culminated in a general fight, and created considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Numerous black eyes and bloody noses were the result. A man named Myers was, however, very severely hurt. Several of his front teeth were knocked out, and he was terribly beaten about the face by a man stamping the heel of his boot on him. No arrests were made.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a neat book of about one hundred pages, illustrated, recently issued by Dr. E. S. Aborn, the successful physician and surgeon, who has permanently located in this city. In this invaluable little work, the Doctor treats of deafness, diseases of the eye, catarrh of the head, laryngitis, trachitis, bronchilitis, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, nervousness and digestive apparatus, in all of which diseases he has performed speedy and permanent cures recently in this city. The afflicted should have a copy of the work, which is meeting with a rapid sale.

Highway Robbery.

On Sunday morning about one o'clock, as a man named William Price, who resides some distance from the city, on the Washington turnpike, was crossing the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, he was assailed by two men, named Hugh Feely and Wm. Fitzgerald, who knocked him down, and robbed him of his pocket book, containing a small sum of money and a tobacco pouch. Price's outcries attracted the attention of officers Stember and Duffy, who hastened to his assistance and arrested the robbers as they were leaving their victim. They were immediately taken before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, who committed them to jail, in default of bail, for a hearing on Wednesday. The jail not being open at the time, the prisoners were locked up in the watch house until morning. While on his way to the Justice's office, one of the prisoners threw away a pocket-book which was picked up, and identified by Price as his property. Feely and Fitzgerald reside in Brownstown.

Organization of Good Templar Lodges.

On Thursday evening a new Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in the borough of Tarentum, by Mr. T. H. Boyden, District Deputy, assisted by Mr. Hugh D. McGaw. A large number of members were initiated and officers elected to serve for the ensuing term. The cause of temperance is steadily advancing in Tarentum, and is bringing within its folds nearly all the young men of the borough.

On the evening following (Friday) the same officers also organized a lodge of Good Templars at McKeesport, which is to be known as the Lukens Lodge. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term, and were installed with the usual ceremonies: W. C. T., Geo. O'Brian; W. V. T., Mrs. M. A. Davis; W. S., George Murphy; W. A. S., Miss M. Critchelow; W. T., J. E. Patterson; W. F. S., John Merritt; W. I. M., Miss Annie Lynch; W. O. G., D. S. Hanl; W. C., John J. Davis, W. R. S., Miss M. J. Strong; W. L. S., Miss Aggie Adams; W. M., W. C. Means; W. D. M., Miss A. L. O'Brian; W. C. T., David Crawford. Quite a number of persons from the city were present on the occasion, and were delighted with the manner in which they were received by the people of McKeesport.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Mellon.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

On Saturday morning Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., made a motion that the preliminary injunction granted Edward McGinnis, restraining the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad from filling up a culvert on Cork's Run, be dissolved. Mr. Moreland contended that, under the release given by Mr. McGinnis, the company had full and absolute possession of the roadway and tunnel, and a right, if the proper to rebuild the road injured it, to fill up the tunnel. The release was given to Mr. McGinnis for the consideration of seven thousand dollars, and it was contended that Mr. McGinnis's use of the culvert or tunnel was merely by the sufferance of the company. He further stated that the embankment above the culvert had sunk some twenty-four inches, and that it was necessary for the security of travelers passing over the road that the culvert should be partly filled up. J. R. Large, Esq., on the other side, resisted the motion, and denied the release referred to gave any further privileges or rights than the right of way through the land of Mr. McGinnis. He also argued that the injunction was a dissolved, the company should be compelled to give bonds to secure the petitioner from any damage that might result from the filling up of the culvert. The Court dissolved the injunction.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The motion for granting a permanent injunction against the authorities of Duquesne borough, restraining them from obstructing the track of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, by opening a street across the roadway, was called up for argument. William C. Moreland, Esq., appeared for the railroad company, and Thomas Ewing, Esq., for the respondents. The question was raised as to the width of the land owned by the company (formerly the old State Canal) the company claiming a width of one hundred and two feet. The respondents resisted the claim on the ground that the Pennsylvania Canal never had a towpath more than sixty feet, and therefore the railroad company, which held the franchises of the canal, could not claim any more. Mr. Moreland asked for a continuance of the argument, in order that he might secure more documentary evidence of possession. Mr. Ewing resisted the application, and produced evidence in support of the allegations of the respondents, when the Court ordered that the writ be quashed and dissolved. The authorities of Allegheny are about to institute proceedings against the railroad company for obstructing North Canal street, by placing a fence upon ground, the ownership of which is contested.

THE SCHOYER-KENNEDY LIBEL CASE.

Judge Stowe, in behalf of the Court, rendered a decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy, convicted of having published a libel against Solomon Schoyer, Jr., in the columns of the *Daily Republic*. The Judge reviewed the matter at some length, and gave a decision overruling the motion. Mr. Kennedy not being in Court at the time, sentence was deferred until Saturday morning next.

...ADDRESS BY DR. CAMPBELL.

...ess by Dr. Campbell on the Subject of Healing.

...H, of Cincinnati, ...

The members of the Spiritualist Society, of this city, and a number of other persons, assembled at Ashland Hall, Wylie street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of hearing Dr. Campbell, of Cincinnati, deliver an address on the subject of healing. The address which was rather lengthy was listened to attentively, as it was different from any discourse that has been lately delivered in this city.

The speaker, upon being introduced, stated that he was here to heal the sick, comfort the afflicted, cheer up the broken hearted and set the captive free. Healing was one of the most remarkable and at the same time one of the most beautiful manifestations of modern Spiritualism, and it had been practiced through all ages, and was practiced at the present time. It might be called a gift but it depended a great deal upon other influences—upon the brains and vital energies of the healer, and in that respect all were not alike, very few are fit to become healers. The Apostle says to one is given knowledge, another wisdom, and another the gift of healing. The spirits that influence a man at that time influence him to-day. The Apostle calls healing the best, and I believe it to be the best gift. Jesus was the great physician of the body and mind. He went about healing the sick and giving evidence of His goodness of heart and the beauty of His religion. He inaugurated this system of healing and promised it to his Apostles, down through succeeding time, even to the end of the world. This system of healing is not the result of guess-work, but based upon scientific principles—based upon principles as reasonable as those by which light overcomes darkness, and good overcomes evil. Jesus not only told his disciples how to heal, but taught them by example—showed them how it was done. Perhaps even those who are familiar with the Bible will be surprised to read over the accounts of the miracles recorded there. Three years of his life seemed to be taken up with the healing of the sick. Healing mediums are more plentiful to-day than at any period in the world's history.

The speaker then said he would call the attention of his hearers to the Scriptural accounts of healing. He claimed to be nothing more or less than a disciple of Jesus, and as Paul claimed to have seen our Savior, he also had seen him. He then said for fear he might make statements in regard to healing, that would exceed some of the most wonderful miracles of Christ. He read these descriptions, remarking all the important facts, and endeavoring to show that these miracles were performed on scientific principles. He summed up the miracals at all; that the chief power in healing rested in the belief of the individual that he could be cured. Christ gave his disciples the knowledge of healing, and as knowledge was power they therefore possessed the power.

One manner of healing was by laying on of hands, another when the sick person could not attend, was by sending a portion of the clothing of the patient to the healer. Sometimes articles sent to the healer would effect a cure. The speaker here produced a small bottle containing some colored liquid, which he said sometimes cured the patient. A galvanic battery was sometimes of considerable assistance to those who had not a sufficient amount of the healing power. He wanted to heal a great many persons in this city, but, in order to do this; it was necessary that those who were to be cured, should believe that he was capable of accomplishing the work. He thought he was capable of curing all diseases, but in cases of rheumatism where the patient had taken calomel or mercury, he required the assistance of a galvanic battery; with this and the requisite amount of faith on the part of the patient, a cure could usually be effected in a week's time. He concluded by announcing that he would, during the week, from nine o'clock in the morning until noon, be prepared to cure by the Apostolic method—free of charge, and on Sunday deliver a trance lecture.

At the close of the address, one of the prominent members of the society said that Dr. Campbell was lecturing on his own responsibility, that the society simply gave him the use of the room, and that he gave his services free of charge. The meeting was then dismissed.

AQUATICS.

Contest Between the Duquesne and Howard Boat Clubs---The Howard Successful---Time 22:30.

The four-oared boat race between members of the Duquesne and R.C. Howard Boat Clubs of this city, took place over the Allegheny course, on Saturday afternoon, for a purse of three hundred dollars. The crew of the Duquesne Club, consisting of John Fisher, Lewis Schofield, Augustus Henlander and Wm. Washington rowed in the "O. H. P. Williams," while the Howard crew, consisting of Michael Hanna, William Lang, Augustus Miller and John Hays manned the "Angenetta." When the contestants made their appearance at the Judge's barge, which had been moored at the second pier of the Suspension Bridge, they were received with applause by the large crowd of persons who had congregated to witness the race. The Duquesne crew were the favorites, and two to one were offered on them, but very little money was staked. At twenty minutes after five o'clock the boats were placed in position, and the word being given they got away well together. The Duquesnes soon took the lead, and upon arriving at the Hand street bridge, had gained an advantage of about a dozen feet. The crew of the "Angenetta," however, were determined not to be beaten without a severe struggle, and redoubled their efforts. An exciting contest then took place, which was soon brought to a close by Mr. Fisher, who pulled the stroke oar in the "O. H. P. Williams," being capsized while severe cramps. His crew then abandoned the contest and rowed to their boat house, near the foot of Carroll street, in the Ninth Ward, where every attention was afforded him. The crew of the "Angenetta" rowed over the course in twenty-two minutes and thirty seconds, and were accorded the race by the referee, Mr. Christian Kopps. Considerable surprise was evinced by the friends of the Duquesne crew at their defeat, apparent, and rumors of "foul" prevailed, but the matter was explained by the arrival of the Judges in the stake boat. It is probable that the race will be repeated during the season.

SCULL RACE ON THE MONONGAHELA.

An exciting scull race took place on the Monongahela river, on Saturday afternoon about six o'clock, between Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and James Wallace, two aspirants for aquatic honors, from Birmingham. The distance was one mile, for a purse of fifty dollars. Mr. Irwin acted as judge for Mr. Ramsey, and Mr. Boyd for Wallace. R. D. Beck was chosen as referee. The boats started from the upper Birmingham bridge, rowed down the stream for a distance of half a mile and returned. The race was won by Ramsey, who made it in nine minutes and thirty seconds, beating his opponent four lengths.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, Laurie Throop, daughter of Captain Frank Y. Batchelor, formerly of this city, but now of Cincinnati, and who is boarding during the summer with R. M. Bartlett, in Storrs township, Ohio, rang the bell of one of the Sedamsville cars as a signal for the driver to stop and allow her to alight. She had reached the rear platform of the car and was about to step off, when the driver suddenly started the horses, and her dress being caught by the brake-handle, she was thrown to the ground. The neighbors co veyed her to Mr. Bartlett's residence, where it was discovered that one of her limbs had been broken, and that she had received several internal injuries, which finally caused her death on Wednesday morning. Her age was ten years, six months and nineteen days.

THE MAYORALITY OF ALLEGHENY.—The canvass for the office of Mayor of Allegheny has already been opened. Four candidates for the position have been announced: Adjutant Alexander P. Callow, late of the 102d Regiment P. V. Volunteers, who received a severe wound during his term of service, from which he still suffers; Captain Simon Drum, who formerly filled the position but resigned to enter the army; John A. Myler, member of Select Council, and Samuel Long, Chief of Police. They all announce their intention to remain in the field, and the contest will undoubtedly be exciting. Should the city vote against consolidation. During the recent Legislature the term was extended from one to two years.

ROW IN A BEER SALOON.—On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock, the attention of officer Daniel McMullin, of the night police, was attracted to a disturbance in Julius Reichter's saloon on Penn street, in the Fifth ward. He immediately entered the house, and ordered the proprietor to close up. This order was not obeyed, when the officer shut off the gas. A row then ensued, during which Mr. McMullin was struck on the head with a beer glass. Paddy McCarthy, a well known character, was arrested on suspicion of having thrown the glass, and locked up for a hearing.

IN A SWOON.—A woman, while passing up Fourth street about nine o'clock on Friday night, in front of Dr. Lemoyne's office, was taken in a swoon. She was picked up, carried into the Doctor's office and the proper remedies applied, when she recovered. She was then removed to Passavant's Infirmary. The woman is a stranger in the city, her residence being in Butler county.

HOSE CARRIAGE ARRIVED.—The new hose carriage, built by Robert Frazier, of Philadelphia, for the Allegheny Fire Company of this city, has arrived. The carriage is built of the best seasoned hickory, is beautifully painted and adorned, and presents a substantial appearance.

A FINE TEAM.—The Duquesne Fire Company have purchased a splendid team of horses from a farmer in Westmoreland county, for $650. The purchase was effected through Messrs. Hamill and McElroy, members of the company.

PASTORAL CALL.—The Rev. Thomas H. Hann, formerly pastor of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has received a call to become pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—Luke Kearns, who was sent to the Poor House about six months ago, was taken to the Dixmont Hospital on Saturday, having become violently and hopelessly insane.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Resolutions Denouncing the Statements of Abraham Hewitt Adopted.

In accordance with a call issued several days since a workingmen's meeting was held Saturday evening in front of the Postoffice, Allegheny City. The call stated that the meeting would be held at five o'clock, but in consequence of the boat race occurring at that time, and a misunderstanding as to the hour, among the workingmen, there were no persons present. At seven o'clock in the evening there were about five hundred persons present and the meeting was called to order.

Mr. John Flanagan was elected President and the reporters of the press appointed Secretaries. The President on taking the chair briefly explained the object of the meeting, stating that it was called for the purpose of denouncing the statements made by Abraham S. Hewitt before the Royal Commission of England, in reference to the labor contest in America.

Miles Humphreys was introduced, and made a few remarks upon the call which had been issued, stating that a meeting had been called at Bollers' Hall, Fifth street, and had caused some confusion. He then read the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The workingmen of Allegheny county in mass meeting assembled, in consideration of the object for which they have been called together, do

First. That the workingmen of these cities and county claim to be honest, peaceful law-abiding citizens, and in the various disputes that have arisen between Labor and Capital, we challenge any one to show where we do not stand by the laws, or violated any principle of honor or integrity.

Second. That we war not against capital merely as capital—believing the interest of labor and capital to be identical, and that capital is the fruit of labor, and is entirely altogether owing to the efficacy of that labor, and therefore entitled to the protection of the strong arm of the law, but we do protest against the unjust oppression of capital while we have a voice to raise, a ballot to cast, or an arm to uplift.

Third. That we recognize the statements made by Abraham S. Hewitt, one of the Royal Commissioners, before the Royal Commission of England, charging us as murderers, thieves, &c., as assuming from a heart that is false to the interest of this country, false to the welfare of the men of this America its fellow citizens, who "sweat of the brow," and as once branding him in the eyes of this community as an unprincipled and unmanly villain.

Fourth. That the recent Lockout of the Iron Workers of this County by their employers in attempting to force a reduction of two dollars per ton, unprecedented as it was in duration, was nevertheless conducted in a quiet, peaceable, orderly manner, and we defy any one to point to any principle of law that was violated by any participant in the same. Yet, to observe an American would-be-Iron-Lord indulging in outrages committed and murders perpetrated, and that, too, before a Royal Commission clothed in velvet, stamps him as an object unworthy the confidence of a liberal man, and his base to be honored with the high title of an American citizen.

Fifth. That alongside of the memorable Senator Grimes, of Iowa, will be the workingmen of this County place the name of A. S. Hewitt, as a base misrepresentative of the honest yeomanry of the toiling thousands of this County, and upon whom we cannot look but with feelings of contempt and disdain.

Mr. James Thurston was called for and made a speech, recounting the transactions that took the course of Mr. Hewitt, after which the meeting adjourned.

BASE BALL.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH BETWEEN THE ENTERPRISE AND ALLEGHENY—THE FORMER VICTORIOUS.

The long anticipated struggle between the best ball players of Western Pennsylvania—the nines of the Enterprise and Allegheny Clubs—took place on Saturday afternoon, at the Union Skating Park, Allegheny. At an early hour in the afternoon the benches for the accommodation of spectators were completely filled, and although Old Sol shone forth in all his glory, the assembled multitude remained in their seats until the close of the contest. The game was by no means exciting, and the playing of both clubs was far below the character expected by the assemblage present. Some very good batting and catching was done, but they were "few and far between." The Allegheny has acquired a high reputation for its superior playing, and their playing on Saturday was by no means a fair sample of their ability. It may, however, be proper to state that some of the first nine of the Allegheny were not on the field at the commencement of the game, and their places had to be supplied by other parties. None anticipated such a bad defeat, and none, probably, were more surprised than the Allegheny Club themselves. The following is the score:

ENTERPRISE.	O.	R.	ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.
Logan, 3d b	5	1	Ralston, 2d b	2	2
Jacoby, c	5	1	Fleming, c	3	0
Brockett, 2d b	1	5	Reinhart, c. f	3	0
Lewis, 1st b	1	5	Hoffstot, 1st b	3	0
Pratt, p	1	5	McLaughlin, r. f	3	0
Woodwell, s. s	5	2	Nichol, 3d b	4	0
Ridle, c. f	5	2	Cameron, p	3	0
Graham, r. f	1	4	McCandless, c	3	0
Power, c	2	5	Reinhart, s. s	4	0
Total	27	30	Total	27	2

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Enterprise	1	0	2	3	2	12	10	30
Allegheny	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

Enterprise—Fly-catches, 7; missed, 2; passed balls, 6; home runs, 3.

Allegheny—Fly-catches, 4; missed, 4; home runs, 1; passed balls, 30.

Umpire—Jim Storer, of the Athletic Club, Pittsburgh. Scorer—Harry Campbell.

Time of Game—Two hours and a Quarter.

MATCH GAME AT MEADVILLE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., July 26, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played at Meadville yesterday, between the Mutual club, of Meadville, and the Ydrad, of Greenville, resulting in the success of the former. A heavy shower of rain came up at the end of the sixth inning, when the Umpire called "game." This is the third match played by the Ydrad club, which was organized but five weeks ago, while the Mutual club was organized two years ago. Appended is the score:

YDRAD.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Morgan, c	2	2	Hopewell, 1st b	3	3
Evans, p	3	3	Sargent, 2d b	3	1
Hall, 3d b	1	3	Wright, p	3	4
Kepler, 2d b	3	0	Crenshaw, if	2	2
Wright, s. s	3	1	Hall, c	3	2
Davis, cf	3	0	McLaren, cf	3	1
Hayes, rf	3	0	Comstock, 3d b	3	0
Tunmon, 1st b	2	0	Harden, cf	3	0
Total	20	12	Total	28	18

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Ydrad	3	1	2	3	1	2	12
Mutual	4	2	1	2	3	6	18

Fly catches—Ydrad, 9; Mutual, 6. Missed flys—Ydrad, 3; Mutual, 2. Passed balls—Ydrad, 15; Mutual, 12. Passed on bases—Ydrad, 4. Double flys—Mutual, 1.

Umpire—George Slater, of Allegheny club, Allegheny City.

Scorers—Wm. Howell, for Ydrad; Chas. G. Lord, for Mutual.

The Pan Handle Railroad Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held at Mansfield on Saturday, by Coroner Clawson, on the body of Joseph Letzkus, who was injured on the 19th inst., by being struck by the locomotive attached to the mail train running east on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, in an endeavor to rescue his dog from being run over, and from the effects of which he died on the 22d inst. At the inquest, Robert Woods, engineer of the mail train, testified that about nine o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., while running his engine at the rate of twenty miles an hour, he struck a man about one mile west of Walker's Mills; saw a dog on the track; blowed the whistle three times; after blowing whistle saw a man crawling up on the track; reversed his engine; he reached for the dog, and not more than a second elapsed before the engine struck him; blew down breaks; stopped and backed down to where the man was; put him on back platform and brought him to Walker's Mills; no one recognized him there, and then brought him to Mansfield; never saw the dog after the man was struck. He died at South Pittsburgh. Five other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The Coroner's jury, after due deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That Joseph Letzkus came to his death on the 22d day of July, 1867, from injuries received from the locomotive of the Pan Handle Walker's Mill, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and the jury further find no blame attached to Robert Woods, engineer of the train."

ESCAPED AND RECAPTURED.—Two convicts in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, one a white man named Chas. Gamble and the other a colored man named Geo. Brown, the former sentenced from Allegheny county, and the latter from Armstrong county, made their escape from the yard of the institution on Friday afternoon, but after an exciting chase were both captured in the Second ward, and taken back to their old quarters.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.—A carpenter engaged at work on the roof of a three-story building on Ridge street, First ward, Allegheny, fell off the roof to the ground on Tuesday, and received injuries from which he died on Thursday. He resided in the country, where the body was buried.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Michael Kane on Saturday lodged an information against Albert Brown, charging him with embezzlement. The prosecutor is an agent for Messrs. Reilly & Sergeant, booksellers and stationers at the Union Depot, and Brown had been employed by him to sell goods on commission. It is charged that Brown has lately embezzled books and packages to the amount of $100. HERE HE COMES.—Brown, it appears, has been arrested by officer Bell, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial.

STRUCK WITH A BRICK.

A boy named Lawrence Kelly was arrested on an information preferred by David Hutchinson, charging him with assault and battery. Deponent alleges that he was struck on the head with a brick by defendant, the defendant threw a stone at him, striking him on the face. The boy reached Thomas and a fight and another boy threw the stone. A hearing of the case resulted in the accused being held for trial.

ABSCONDING APPRENTICE ARRESTED.

Charles Swaney, the lad who made information against whom was made some time since for being an absconding apprentice, was arrested on Friday at Bloomfield. He was held over for a hearing.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

LARCENY OF A SKIFF.

Patrick Dore was arrested on complaint of Henry Comp, of South Pittsburgh, who charged him with stealing a skiff belonging to deponent from its moorings in the river, and from Pittsburgh foreback it became a skiff of by the defendant. A hearing was had and the accused required to give bail for trial.

[Before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

FIGHT IN A TAVERN.

Lawrence Hufnagle on Friday preferred charges of assault and battery against John Caughey, Daniel McGravey, John Sacco, John Thompson, Evan Jones, Charles Callahan, James O'Brien and about half a dozen women. The alleged assault took place in the tavern of Jacob Wolfe, on Robinson township. The parties had been drinking in the tavern quite freely, and becoming very belligerent they attacked Hufnagle, knocking him down and otherwise abusing him. The accused were all arrested and brought before the Burgess, when the affair was amicably settled.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

John C. Stevenson appeared at the office of this magistrate and instituted suit against James Baldwin, charging him with obtaining goods under false pretenses. Baldwin was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

Alleged Larceny of Shoes on Market Street—A Police Officer Implicated and Arrested.

Last evening about nine o'clock Mr. L. Upton, foreman of Palmer, Aushutz & Co.'s shoe store, No. 61 Market street, James Brown, a policeman, and a man named Simmons were arrested at the above mentioned establishment charged with the larceny of a quantity of shoes. It appears from the statement of Mr. Aushutz, a member of the firm, who made an information before Mayor McCarthy against the parties mentioned, last evening, that goods have been missed from the store during the past week, and suspicion resting upon Upton the foreman who has a key of the establishment, the police were placed on the watch, and last evening shortly after nine o'clock Upton, Brown and Simmons were discovered in the store moving goods about, apparently with the intention of stealing them. When the police knocked at the door the alarm was immediately turned down, and when they gained admittance they found Brown pulling on his boots. The three parties in the store were arrested, taken to the watch house and locked up to await a hearing. At a late hour last night officer Brown and Simmons gave five n. dred dollars bail each for their appearance a. a hearing, which will take place at three o'. this afternoon, and were released. The firm not yet estimate the amount of goods stolen, but it is probably quite large.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Skiff & Gaylord, Minstrels, with their beautiful musical panorama, Sherman's March to the Sea, will commence a brief season at the Opera House to-night. Prominent among the performances is the contortion act of Master Willie Gaylord, which is a remarkable feat for one so young. An amusing feature is the Japanese burlesque, in which Gaylord, Campbell and the other comedians of the troupe appear. Altogether, an entertaining performance is provided this evening.

SOMETHING PERMANENT FOR THE AFFLICTED.—Medical and Surgical Rooms No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the direct supervision of E. S. Aborn, M. D., consulting and operative surgeon and physician, for diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat, and throughout the body. Chronic diseases treated generally, especially such cases that have been considered incurable. Hours for professional interviews from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A medical book sent by mail on receipt of 50c.

HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on August 1st, at ten o'clock, the house and lot on the corner of Beaver and Diamond streets, Manchester. Lot 20 by 130. House, elevenrooms, well finished, and as a boarding house, being centrally located, is very desirable for business purposes. Also, on August 1st, at two o'clock, 20 acres and two houses on the Perrysville road, four miles from the city, in Ross township. Conveyances will leave A. Martin's store, 12 Diamond, Allegheny, at twelve and a half o'clock on the day of sale. Also, on August 5th, at ten o'clock, the two houses and lot on Penn avenue, Allegheny. For particulars apply to A. Leggate, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

AN opportunity for a young man to enter the medical and surgical rooms of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, as a student. He must possess a good English education and strictly moral habits. Apply from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

ALDRICH LADDER.—Any person wishing to see this most desirable article can see the proprietor at Hare's Hotel, in this city. Call and see for yourselves. State rights for sale cheap.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.—A general order for SOZODONT. In the *teeth of all opposition* it has become the supreme dentifrice of the age.

"I WOULD GIVE FIFTY CENTS PER POUND, rather than not have it," said an enthusiastic consumer of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.—Practical Facts by a Practical Man is the Pathway to Health and Happiness, is the title of a valuable book for the people. Illustrated with engravings of the ear and lungs, &c. Price fifty cents. Published by E. S. Aborn, M. D., No. 134 Smithfield street.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. co4

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!—For the best made, most durable, most finished, and cheapest carriages, buggies, barouches, road wagons, etc., go to Campbell, Sicker & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MTWATH

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 257 Liberty street.

DOG DAYS.—The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapor, and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore, *build up, prop up and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may set sail to clothe himself in vanity, and to epidemic influences the fabric will hurl its poisonous shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria.

DIED:

IRWIN—On Sunday evening, 28th inst., at the residence of Robert Arthurs, Fayette City, Mrs. ELIZA M. IRWIN, relict of the late Hugh Irwin, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Richard Hays, Esq., No. 118 Penn street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON

AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.

NO. 97 FIFTH STREET

ROSSTON'S

INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

OIL WELL TOOLS

WAREHOUSE:

98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.

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RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think you may call nervous dyspepsia, and the most painful disease of them all. I have tried one remedy after another without any benefit, until recently. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I finally decided to try HISLER'S HERB BITTERS, and soon fell back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using

HISLER'S HERB BITTERS

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any bad feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my stomach. After using five bottles I shall, I feel sure, say, something I have not been able to do for many months, that I am well. I have not been sick an hour entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of HISLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those afflicted as I was with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my present residence, back of Sheriff Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867. ALFRED SLACK.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH,

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.

THIS

IMPORTANT TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Valuable Site for Works.

The subscriber offers on reasonable terms a Valuable Site for erecting Glass Works, located on the Pitt burgh and Connellsville Railway, in Tyrone township, Fayette county, Pa., four miles below Connellsville. There is an abundant supply of coal, sand and limestone on the place, and it possesses other important advantages, which renders it a very desirable site. Apply, personally, or by letter to

JACOB BOWERS,

W Tyrone Township, Fayette Co., Pa.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

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COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

Buy and Sell

ALL KINDS OF

Government Securties.

Are now Converting into the New 5-20 Gold Bonds of 1867, all other issues, including

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MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

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For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

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Bankers,

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Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

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SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27, 1867.

Business at the banks and many of the private banking houses was but moderately active to-day. There is increased inquiry from some of these houses for good paper, strictly commercial, which can now be placed at from 10 to 12